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BOWLAND
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

for 1946

J. H. FAIRWEATHER
M.R.C.P., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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THE BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 15th Annual Report, drawn up under the headings requested by the Minister of Health.

Post-war conditions have not been as conducive to progress in Public Health matters as we had hoped, but your officials have made an increasing endeavour to do all possible to maintain and develop the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The survey made for the future water and sewage requirements of the district involved a considerable amount of detailed analysis regarding the distribution of population and house and farm properties and an estimation of population in the various parishes. These statistics may be of use from time to time for a variety of purposes and have been appended in Appendices A. and B. An appendix giving particulars of the Stock in each parish was furnished with the Report for 1945.

I have, gentlemen, the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. FAIRWEATHER.

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. Year 1946.

Chairman: T. WALKER, Esq.

Chairman, Sanitary Committee: W. PROCTOR, Esq.

Vice-Chairman, Sanitary Committee: R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

COUNCILLORS

PARISH	COUNCILLOR
BASHALL EAVES AND GREAT MITTON	R. Williamson
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND	Major M. N. Wright, J.P.
BOWLAND FOREST, HIGHER DIVISION	J. W. Parkinson
BOWLAND FOREST, LOWER DIVISION	W. Haslewood
WEST BRADFORD	T. H. Aspin
EASINGTON	J. Eastwood
GISBURN AND HORTON	L. Heseltine
GISBURN FOREST	T. Robinson
GRINDLETON	T. Holgate
NEWTON	A. A. Fitch
PAYTHORNE AND NEWSHOLME	A. Redman
RIMINGTON AND MIDDOP	H. R. Hartley
SAWLEY	W. Proctor
SLAIDBURN	T. Walker
WADDINGTON	W. W. Dugdale.

Clerk and Financial Officer: J. M. ARROWSMITH

Medical Officer of Health: J. H. FAIRWEATHER, D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor:

J. HINCHLIFFE, A.R.San.I., M.I.M.&C.E.

Meat and Food Inspector and Second Sanitary Inspector:

E. J. BANNER, A.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area of the Rural District of Bowland is 83,327 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the middle of the year 1946 is 4,883, an increase of 187. Last year there was a decrease of 172 recorded.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1946, according to the Rate Book, was 1,470. The number of inhabited houses in each village is as follows:—

Bashall Eaves	43	Middop	14
Bolton-by-Bowland	161	Mitton	41
Bowland Forest H.D.	51	Newsholme	12
Bowland Forest L.D.	39	Newton	79
Bradford West	106	Paythorne	22
Gisburn	112	Rimington	115
Easington	20	Sawley	40
Gisburn Forest	38	Slaidburn	120
Grindleton	208	Waddington	231
Horton	18		

The population during the last twenty years is shown in the following table:—

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION
1927 ...	5,123	1937 ...	5,026
1928 ...	5,263	1938 ...	4,921
1929 ...	5,222	1939 ...	4,993
1930 ...	5,764	1940 ...	4,971
1931 ...	5,560	1941 ...	5,421
1932 ...	5,463	1942 ...	5,206
1933 ...	5,235	1943 ...	5,060
1934 ...	5,135	1944 ...	4,868
1935 ...	5,130	1945 ...	4,696
1936 ...	5,115	1946 ...	4,883

Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. There are two cotton mills in the district, and one felt works.

The atmosphere of part of the area is polluted by fumes coming from a cement works just outside the boundary. Many

complaints have been received owing to the noxious fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen and the dust which emanate from the chimneys and which are carried into our area and cause nuisance, but this nuisance has been somewhat abated in the past year.

Rateable value at 1st April, 1946, was £36,313, a decrease of £17 on last year and an increase of £8 on 1944.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £147 10s. 11d. as compared with £148 13s. 0d. in 1945.

VITAL STATISTICS:

		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE
LIVE BIRTHS	... Legitimate	84	...	37	...	47
	Illegitimate ...	3	...	3	...	—
		—		—		—
	<i>Total</i> ...	87	...	40	...	47

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 17.81

		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE
STILL BIRTHS	... Legitimate	1	...	—	...	1
	Illegitimate ...	—	...	—	...	—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 11.36

		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE
DEATHS	.....	60	...	23	...	37

(After correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the district and the outward transfer of non-residents inside the district).

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 12.29.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list):

		DEATHS
No. 29	... Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
No. 30	... Other causes (puerperal)	Nil

Rates per 1,000 (total live and still births):—

Puerperal Sepsis	.....	Nil
Other causes (puerperal)	.....	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

	MALE	FEMALE
Legitimate	1 ...	1
Illegitimate	1 ...	—
	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	2 ...	1

All infants per 1,000 live births	34.55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.80
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	333.33

DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil
Cancer (all ages)	9

The death rate is 12.29. There is, therefore, a natural increase (excess of births over deaths of population), of 5.52 per 1,000, as against a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) for England and Wales for 1946 of 7.6 per 1,000 population.

BIRTH RATE

The birth rate was 17.81 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 19.10, so that we are 1.29 below the average. The present rate shows an increase of 2.26 on last year and is the highest birth rate recorded in this area for many years.

DEATH RATE

The total number of deaths in the area of residents and those belonging to the district who have died elsewhere was 60. This is equal to a death rate of 12.29 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.13 the previous year, an increase of 0.16. The annual death rate for England and Wales during 1946 was 11.50. The death rate, therefore, is higher than the average for England and Wales generally by 0.79 per 1,000.

ADJUSTED DEATH RATE

Owing to changes in population distribution connected with the War, etc., it is not now practicable to calculate the adjusted death rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Death of infants under one year of age:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	1	—	1

The infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) in this area is lower than for England and Wales generally, being 34.55 for Bowland, as against 43.00 for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1946

DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
9. Influenza	—	—
10. Measles	—	—
11. Ac. Polio-myel. and Polio-enceph.	—	—
12. Ac. inf. enceph.	—	—
13. Cancer of B.cav. and oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
15. Cancer of breast	—	—
16. Cancer of all other sites	4	3
17. Diabetes	—	1
18. Intracran. vasc. lesions	1	8
19. Heart disease	6	11
20. Other diseases of circ. system	—	1
21. Bronchitis	1	2
22. Pneumonia	3	1
23. Other respiratory diseases	—	—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	2	2
28. Nephritis	—	2
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion. Sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—
31. Premature birth	2	—
32. Congenital Mal. Birth inj. infant dis.	—	—
33. Suicide	—	—
34. Road traffic accidents	1	—
35. Other violent causes	1	1
36. All other causes	1	1

All causes ... 23 ... 37

The year as a whole was a healthy one, there being no specially noteworthy causes of sickness apart from a mild influenza epidemic in February and outbreaks of Measles at Grindleton in October and Slaidburn in November, controlled by school closure.

With the help of the County Medical Officer, I am able to give the following table, through which we can compare the most important health statistics of our district with the fairest comparison possible, i.e., with the aggregate of the West Riding Rural Districts, and also with those for England and Wales. It will be seen that the birth rate in this area is not increased to the same extent as in other rural districts, and that our death rate is slightly higher. Our infant mortality rate, which is generally regarded as the most sensitive index to the public health, is considerably lower than that of the aggregate of West Riding Rural Districts generally, of the West Riding administrative County and of England and Wales. Maternal mortality in this area, also always compares very favourably with that of other districts.

Under the other headings our figures are fairly comparable, but so many of the statistics of this table are based on such very small figures (there were, for instance, this year, only two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis) that one extra death occurring in the area in a given year can distort considerably the figures for that year. To lessen somewhat this misleading aspect of the statistics, I have given as a final column the average for the last five years, but this to be comparable should be compared with average figures in the West Riding and England and Wales for the last five years corrected for age and sex distribution. It may be possible to make this comparison at a later date when further statistics are available.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.
Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Bowland Rural District.	Aggregate West Rid. Rural Dist.	West Rid. Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)	Bowland Rural District Average 1942-46
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	17.8	20.3	19.7	19.1	16.22
DEATH RATES (all per 1,000 estimated population):					
All causes	12.3	10.5	11.9	11.5	12.00
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)*	Nil	0.16	0.13	**	0.04
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.41	0.32	0.36	0.46	0.35
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.20	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.19
Respiratory Diseases† (excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)	1.43	1.17	1.31	**	0.92
Cancer	1.84	1.43	1.72	1.84	1.58
Heart and Circulatory Diseases‡	3.69	3.11	3.70	**	3.43
INFANT MORTALITY					
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ...	34	47	44	43	39.11
DIARRHOEA					
(Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	Nil	4.96	4.26	4.4	0.03

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in
childbirth per 1,000 live and still births):

	Bowland Rural District.	Aggregate West Rid. Rural Dist.	West Rid. Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)	Bowland Rural District Average 1942-46
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0.37	0.46	0.31	Nil
Other causes	Nil	1.35	1.34	1.12	0.41
Total	Nil	2.22	1.80	1.43	0.41

* Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever,
diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under
2 years of age.

† Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory
diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

§ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the
circulatory system.

** Figures not available.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Arrangements were made for Mr. J. M. Arrowsmith to become the Registrar of the Sub-District with the Head Office at Grindleton, and with two out-stations at Slaidburn and Gisburn, the matter to come under review later. The appointment was to commence on January 1st, 1947.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

i—*Public Health Officers of the Authority.*—As detailed in 1942 Report.

A Memorandum was received from the West Riding County Council outlining a scheme for divisional administration of the preventative Medical Service throughout the administrative County, and for the appointment of whole-time Medical Officers of Health as envisaged in Section III of the Local Government Act of 1933. Such Officers would also hold appointments under the County Council in relation to school and health services. A proposed divisional area of the County included Bowland with Sedbergh and Settle Rural Districts as the No. 2 Public Health Divisional Area.

After delegates from all the districts in the administrative County had discussed the matter at a Conference at Keighley on June 18th, the scheme was submitted to the Minister of Health for his approval.

ii—*Nursing in the Home.*—As detailed in 1942 Report.

iii—*Laboratory Facilities.*—As detailed in 1942 Report.

iv—*Legislation in Force (Adoptive Acts).*—As detailed in 1942 Report.

v—*Hospitals.*—As detailed in 1942 and 1944 Reports.

With the rise in the birth rate following the War, it is desirable that more institutional accommodation should be available for normal confinements, because in many cases facilities for home confinements are inadequate. It is also desirable that such accommodation should be nearer our district.

The district has access to Langroyd Maternity Home, near Colne, and to Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, for general medical and surgical cases. This is a West Riding County Council Hospital, but so far only one case has been admitted. Fuller use might be made of this hospital.

The purchase of Bramley Meade, Whalley, by the Lancashire County Council for use as a Maternity Home, with approximately twenty beds, led to representation being made through the County Medical Officer of Health for the West Riding to the County Medical Officer of Health for Lancashire, as a result of which it seems possible that some provision may be made under this scheme for Bowland maternity cases. If this proves feasible, it will supply a long-felt want in the area as the home is conveniently placed for our district.

vi—*Ambulance Facilities.*

The Council continued to make use of the ambulance of Messrs. Tomlinsons, of Clitheroe, on the rare occasions when this was necessary for civil non-infectious cases, and found the arrangements satisfactory.

Most of the inhabitants of the area, however, make their own private arrangements.

vii—*Clinics and Treatment Centres.*—As indicated in 1942 Report.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre opened at St. Helen's School, Waddington, under auspices of the County Council in 1939, continues to function and is well attended and appreciated. Transport is difficult owing to the scattered nature of the area, but help is given by the District Nurses with their cars, and by a few other people. It meets alternate Thursdays. On an average about 25 mothers attend at each session.

There is need for a similar centre at Gisburn.

Through the courtesy of the Council of the Municipal Borough, facilities were granted for the expectant mothers in Bowland Rural District to attend the ante-natal exercise and relaxation classes arranged by the Council and held on Thursday afternoons in Clitheroe.

Conference.—Officials were appointed to attend the Health Congress at Blackpool at which the President, Lord Woolton, urged Local Authorities to make the fullest possible use of existing facilities for Health Education. The Bowland Council resolved to make provision for Health Lectures and Instruction to Schools, and to use any other agencies in the district which were able to co-operate, with a view to diffusing knowledge regarding the Council's Health Services and helping Health Education generally.

Salvage.—Arrangements for collection were continued as during the War.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections made for nuisance only	38
Number of nuisances found after inspection	21
Number of nuisances in hand at end of 1945	1
Number of nuisances abated	17
Number of nuisances outstanding at the end of year 1946	5
Number of Informal Notices served	11
Number of Informal Notices complied with	9
Number of Statutory Notices served	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Number of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings	Nil

Water Supplies.

These were reviewed in detail in my last year's Report, when a summary was given of the survey of the water requirements submitted to the Council by Mr. A. Brooksbank, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E. The main feature of the scheme was to supply the southern portion of the district from Waddington Springs and Tagglesmire Springs. Formal application was made to the Ministry of Health for a grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, in respect of the proposed work. Negotiations were entered into with the Waddington Water Committee with a view to using the springs on Waddington Fell, but at the end of the year they had not reached finality.

Rimington.—A new main was laid to Mylah Farm, Rimington, during the year.

Gisburn.—The Consulting Engineer was asked to make a valuation of the private water supply at Gisburn. There were complaints of shortage of supply at Gisburn during the year. This has frequently occurred in former years, particularly during the summer when motor buses frequent the village. On this occasion, however, the shortage was found to be largely due to the periodic stopping of the pumps of the Gisburn Estate Company, and when this matter was righted the supply improved.

Tosside.—Samples of water from Brackenhurst Springs and Grunsagill Farm were examined, and as far as quality was concerned were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory at the time of the examination.

Bashall Eaves.—New lengths of main were laid in connection with this private water supply at the end of the year, and there is likely to be some improvement as regards quantity.

West Bradford.—At the end of the year the owners of the Eaves Hall approached the Council regarding an improved water supply and negotiations were entered into to this end.

Stopper Lane.—Still no reply has been received from the Ministry to data supplied to them at their request on March 22nd, 1943. This related to connecting up of Stopper Lane to the mains the Council laid on to Stopper Lane from their Rimington Supply about eleven years ago.

Grindleton.—There were again complaints of shortages of water at the top of the village. This shortage was found due to excessive consumption due to a leak which was detected with some difficulty and found between Grindleton and Sawley. As I have before indicated, it is desirable that the Council should have control over the Sawley supply by acquisition.

Regarding water supplies generally, I would like to urge, as I have done on several previous occasions, that a bacteriological examination should be obtained of each piped supply twice a year, and that examinations should be made of the other supplies as occasion allows.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made in my report for 1945, and such as have not already been dealt with should now receive consideration.

- 1—(a) Acquisition of private mains at Sawley.
- (b) Taking up again with the Ministry of Health the coupling up to Stopper Lane houses to our Rimington supply.
- (c) Examination of condition of mains at Gisburn after cutting sections.
- (d) Circularising each household at Paythorne regarding chlorination of their individual supplies, and putting up public notice with similar detailed instructions.
- (e) Bashall Eaves.—Railing off small length of stream near Reservoir, and attention to broken earthenware pipe. Similar advice re chlorination as at Paythorne.

(f) Bolton-by-Bowland.—Prevention of livestock gaining access to manhole lids by adequate railing off and by any other simple precautions.

(g) Dunsop Bridge.—The small improvement suggested in Mr. Brooksbank's Report of September, 1945, should be carried out if practicable.

2—HOUSING: Such inspection and repairs as present conditions may render practicable.

3—MILK—Such action as the W.R.C.C. Circular of November, 1945 (urging accredited milk producers to turn over to T.T.) as may seem feasible.
Question of supervision of supplies and of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1946. Relation of the County and ourselves to these regulations.

4—DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.—New scheme whereby the aim is to have each child immunised at 1 year old by the family practitioner, the parents to be circularised by the District Nurses when the child is 1 year old. Cost borne by W.R.C.C. (Copy of all literature relating to the scheme enclosed for information).

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND PUBLIC CLEANSING

The main item of the year was the submission by Mr. A. Brooksbank, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., in February, 1946, of a Survey of Sewerage Requirements of the District, following a request by the Council. A full report has been issued to each member of the Council, and in my report for 1945 I gave a list of the immediate recommendations he made.

Of the 19 parishes comprising the District, he states that only 8 have centred communities of sufficient size to justify a complete

scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. These and the approximate cost at the rates then ruling of the proposed works are given below:—

Village	Estimated	
	Present Population	Approx. Cost
1—Bolton-by-Bowland	169	£4,000
2—Gisburn	161	£2,000
3—Grindleton	369	None
4—Newton	95	£3,750
5—Rimington	80	£5,500
6—Slaidburn	279	£9,000
7—Waddington	524	£2,000
8—West Bradford	228	£6,000
		<hr/>
		<i>Total ...</i> £32,250

Pumping Cost:

Bolton-by-Bowland and Holden	£10—£12 per annum
Slaidburn	£35—£40 per annum
West Bradford	£35—£40 per annum

The Report of Mr. Brooksbank was considered at a Special meeting of the Council on the 29th April, 1946; and accepted in principle. All its recommendations obviously cannot be carried out until the area is supplied with an adequate water supply along the line laid down by Mr. Brooksbank in his Survey of Water Requirements made in 1945.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Parish Councils of Grindleton and of Bolton-by-Bowland both submitted requests for provision of Public Conveniences in their villages. Desirable as these are, it was felt that the time was not opportune.

SCAVENGING.

A request was made from Tosside for the scavenging of that village, because it was found that the Settle Council were making the necessary journeys to scavenge the contiguous properties. Arrangements were made for the refuse collection at Tosside to be carried out by the Settle Rural District Council on our behalf from October 25th till the end of the year, the position then to be reviewed.

Recurring request from various parts of the District led the Council to consider extending the area which they scavenged, and it was eventually decided to purchase a Karrier Bantam Vehicle with steel-lined body and of 7 cubic yards capacity, with sliding dust

covers and power-operated tipping gear, and also a 300-gallon capacity sludge tank. This scavenging vehicle will be used by the Council's workmen, and should go a long way towards solving the long-standing problem of scavenging some of our smaller and more distant villages.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Attention should be given by the Council to such parts of the extracts from Mr. Brooksbank's request, given on Pages 11 and 12 of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1945, as may be practicable and not yet carried out. The recommendations there given were items that Mr. Brooksbank advised should be carried out forthwith.

Any matters still outstanding from the above should receive the consideration of the Council and its Technical Staff.

SCHOOLS.

Owing to an outbreak of measles, Grindleton Church of England School was closed from 21st October to 21st November inclusive, and Slaidburn Brennand Endowed School from the 18th to 29th November inclusive. These closures were only made after careful consideration of the location of the infected scholars, but proved effective in checking the outbreaks.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action necessary.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

No infringement of the Shops Act 1936 was detected.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

One complaint was received re our effluents.

MORTUARY.

After many attempts to fulfil the long-felt needs of a Mortuary in this area, arrangements have been made for use of very satisfactory premises which form a part of the former Decontamination Station at Grindleton. The County Council have allowed the Rural District Council to take over the whole of the premises for use as a Highway Depot and temporary Mortuary during such period as they may function as the delegated Highway Authority.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORTS

The following is an extract from the Council's monthly minutes of work carried out and inspections made by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Hinchliffe, who has now left the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year 38 inspections of these premises were made as follows:—

Factories	16
Workshops and Workplaces	22
	—
	38

No serious sanitary defects were found on inspection and the premises were usually found in a clean and sanitary condition. No notices of any kind were served on owners or occupiers.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The whole of the water supplies in the area have been regularly inspected and samples taken where required.

690 lineal yards of 2" main were laid to Mylah Farm and cottages at Rimington.

A gauge board was fitted to a spring at Brackenhurst Farm, Gisburn Forest, and the yield per day was recorded at 27,000 gallons. A preliminary investigation had revealed that this spring could supply 12 farms and cottages at an estimated cost of £4,213 for mains and £150 for a storage tank. It was resolved that the Clerk convene a meeting of property owners who would benefit from the scheme.

Complaints had been received regarding the unsatisfactory water supply by the private main to certain properties in Gisburn, the matter had been investigated when it was found that the pumps working from a spring had been stopped at intervals to allow water to gravitate to Gisburn Hall and certain field troughs. After communicating with the owners the supply had shown a considerable improvement.

It was considered that steps should be taken to ensure a more satisfactory arrangement with the Estate Owners at Sawley, in regard to the supervision of the Sawley district system.

The following samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis:—

February	...	Brackenhurst Spring	Satisfactory
		Forest Becks Farm	Satisfactory
April	...	Brackenhurst Spring	Satisfactory
		Grunsagill Farm	Satisfactory
December	...	Buck Inn Farm, Paythorne	Satisfactory
		Waddington Private Supply	Satisfactory
		Eaves Hall Reservoir	Unsatisfactory
		Eaves Hall	Unsatisfactory

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No extensions to sewers or sewage disposal works were carried out during the year.

It was revealed upon inspection that erosion of the banks of Skirden Brook, Bolton-by-Bowland was endangering the line of sewer pipes, and piling would be required.

The works in the various villages had been regularly inspected and the effluents being discharged were all satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are examined by the Rivers Board, and are usually found to be clean and free from serious pollution.

SCAVENGING.

The work is carried out by the Council in the Parishes of Waddington, West Bradford, Grindleton, Sawley, Bolton-by-Bowland, Rimington, Gisburn, Newton and Slaidburn.

Requests were received from certain parishes for extension of the scavenging area, and also requests for removal of refuse in the parishes of Tosside and Mitton. The Council decided to investigate the question of scavenging throughout the whole district, and also the possibility of obtaining a motor-lorry.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Thirty plans were approved by the Council under Byelaws. One plan related to a new bungalow at Waddington, and three related to alterations to existing buildings for conversion to dwelling-houses.

SHOPS ACT, 1936.

No infringements of this Act so far as the sections dealing with light, ventilation, and sanitary accommodation had been detected.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are three bakehouses in the district, and these, when visited, were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1946.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing Inspections	570
Inspection for Nuisances	38
Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies	715
Inspections of Slaughter-houses	111
Inspections of Butchers' Shops	215
Inspection of Food Production Premises	83
Inspection of Offensive Trade Premises	32
Visits re Infectious and Notifiable Diseases	14
Inspections of Wood Huts and Caravans	50
Visits for Destruction of Rats	47
Inspection of Works in Progress	53
Other miscellaneous visits	82
	<hr/>
	2,010

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	4
Statutory Notices complied with	3
Informal Notices served	28
Informal Notices complied with	24

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DISINFECTIONS.

Fourteen visits were made in connection with notifiable diseases, and four rooms and two lots of bedding were disinfected. Two schools were also disinfected after outbreaks of Measles.

One hostel was found to be in a dirty condition and was sprayed with a special insecticide.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Gut scraping has been carried out at the C.W.S. premises at Mitton. 32 inspections were carried out, and the premises were maintained in a clean condition.

WOOD HUTS AND CARAVANS.

There are a total of 40 wood huts and 8 caravans in the area which are scheduled under Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as moveable dwellings, the structures being occupied at week-ends and for short periods in the Summer.

Fifty inspections were carried out, and it was found that the premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

This class of dwelling has not shown signs of increasing.

The removal of a wood bungalow erected at Greenbanks, Grindleton, without the submission of plans, was carried out, after a notice under Section 65 of the Public Health Act, 1936, had been served on the owner.

There are no scheduled camping sites in the area.

HOUSING, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

570 inspections were made at all classes of dwelling houses and structural repairs were carried out at 47 houses.

Drainage was reconstructed at four houses and repaired at seven houses. Choked drains were released at 10 houses.

Three new septic tanks were constructed, two pail closets abolished, and three new water closets provided.

The housing survey as required by the Ministry of Health has been proceeded with on the lines as recommended in the Third Report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, and during the year 473 houses were inspected.

These houses have been classified according to the standard of accommodation, amenities provided, and the state of repair, and are recorded in the following categories:—

(1) House fit for habitation or with minor defects only	386
(2) Houses requiring structural alteration or repairs	86
(3) Houses requiring reconditioning	1
(4) Houses requiring demolition and replacement	Nil

It is anticipated that the survey of the whole area will be completed by the end of next year, when it will then be possible to show the existing housing conditions of the district generally, and to assist in drawing up a long term programme of repairs, reconditioning, and for the general improvement in the standards of hygiene, amenity and comfort which might reasonably be expected.

In addition to the number of houses inspected under the above headings 97 farm houses have also been examined when making visits under the Milk and Dairies Orders, as it was felt that the structural conditions of some of these houses were below an adequate standard. Interviews and letters to owners have resulted in some essential repairs being carried out in nine cases.

A garage at Bolton-by-Bowland was occupied for a short time by a man employed on casual work in the area. The structural conditions and facilities available made the building entirely unsuitable for human habitation, and the building was vacated without statutory action being necessary.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK SUPPLY.

715 inspections have been carried out of cowsheds and dairies, and generally the buildings have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Repairs and improvements have been carried out where requested, but in two cases it was necessary to serve formal notices under the Milk & Dairies Order.

In some cases alterations have been necessary in order that producers could obtain a designated milk licence, but a number of producers of ordinary milk have also brought their premises up to a reasonable standard, which has resulted in greater cleanliness and improved methods of production.

Six new cowsheds and 11 new dairies were constructed, and 13 cowsheds and 11 dairies reconstructed. Various repairs were carried out at 21 cowsheds.

Practically all milk produced in the area goes to collecting depots in adjacent districts, and no complaints were received that milk was in a dirty or unsatisfactory condition.

Milk is produced for wholesale distribution at 358 farms.

Thirteen applications were received from farmers for registration as wholesale producers.

32 retail traders are registered.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

During the year 6 licences were granted by the County Council for the production of "Accredited" milk and 18 licences for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The total number of designated milk licences issued to farmers in the area is 96, viz: "Accredited" 66 and "Tuberculin Tested" 30. These licences are for the wholesale production of milk and eight additional licences are also in force for bottling at the place of production. There are no licences in force for bottling designated milk other than at the place of production, and there are no pasteurising plants in the district.

By the courtesy of the County Medical Officer I have received the reports of the examination of designated milk, which show that out of 183 samples taken 138 satisfied the prescribed tests.

FOOD SUPPLY, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT.

Slaughtering was only permitted by the Ministry of Food at one slaughter-house, with the exception of casualties.

Meat is sent into the district from Clitheroe and Skipton distribution centres.

There are no meat stalls, but butchers take meat around the district in covered vans.

All animals slaughtered in the one slaughter-house have been inspected, together with casualties, and as far as possible all other meat entering the area has also been inspected.

111 slaughter-house visits have been made, and 215 visits to butchers' shops.

The number of carcasses including offals examined were:—Beef, 488 quarters; Sheep, 620; Pigs, 738.

Total weight of meat destroyed as unfit for human consumption:—17 cwt. 2 qrs.

Percentage of number of animals inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.30%
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Percentage of the number of animals inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis32%
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FOOD PRODUCTION PREMISES.

83 inspections were made at food production premises, which were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Two premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of Ice Cream, and 11 premises are registered for the preparation of preserved foods.

The inspection of food at shops and food production premises revealed that 42lbs. of Bacon, 12lbs. Tinned Meat, 8lbs. Butter, and 21 tins Fish were unfit and destroyed.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

A part-time rat catcher has been regularly employed on the refuse tips and sewage works, and sewers in the various parishes have been given a second treatment with poison baits.

Infestations in this area exist chiefly on agricultural land and are dealt with by the War Agricultural Executive Committee, and it was not necessary for any destruction to be carried out on private properties.

In view of the prevailing conditions and the restrictions on the use of materials, it will be noted from the preceding details that progress has again been maintained, and in conclusion I desire to express to the Council my appreciation of their support and consideration that I have received in the execution of my various duties.

Yours obediently,

E. J. BANNER, A.R.San.I., A.I.S.E.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

Particulars of Housing, Drainage, and Closet Accommodation and Statistics of Housing Inspections and Inspections for Nuisances, and Inspections of Wood-huts and Caravans will be found in the Report of Mr. E. J. Banner.

Little progress was possible regarding the erection of new houses by the Council, owing to various difficulties arising regarding the acquisition of suitable sites. Estimates were approved to the erection of two Swedish Timber Houses at Dunsop Bridge. No final decision was taken regarding the siting of the four other Swedish Timber Houses which were allocated to the District.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

This was continued as indicated by Mr. Banner. Each Councillor was asked to draw the Sanitary Inspector's attention to any particular properties in his parish which might call for detailed inspection.

WOOD-HUTS AND CARAVANS.

With the cessation of hostilities there was evident an increased desire for people to come out at week-ends, etc., to the country, and numerous applications for Licences were received.

It WAS RESOLVED that consideration be given to the establishment of one or more properly equipped sites for persons desirous of using moveable dwellings or hutments in the area. Members of the Council were invited to consider whether there are any sites suitable for the purpose in their respective parishes. Such a procedure would be in line with that followed by a large number of other rural authorities and lessen the defacement of the countryside with numerous scattered dwellings of diverse colours, etc. Sanitary provisions for such dwellings is more feasible if they can be arranged in small suitably located groups in the area.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.—See Report of Mr. E. J. Banner.

MILK.

Supervision of the production of milk will cease to be the duty of this Local Authority under the new arrangements whereby the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will become the responsible authority. The change over is to take place at some date decided by the Ministries concerned. This date continues to be delayed owing to prevailing conditions. In the meantime it behoves us as a Local Authority to continue in our efforts for cleaner milk production.

Further efforts should be made to encourage "Accredited" milk producers to become "Tuberculin Tested" milk producers as requested by the County Council. We have 66 "Accredited" milk producers and 30 "Tuberculin Tested" milk producers. With a little further expenditure these 66 "Accredited" milk producers could become "Tuberculin Tested" milk producers and our aim ought to be to produce whole zones in the area that contain nothing but "Tuberculin Tested" herds. These measures might be furthered by personal canvass, propaganda, and publicity measures, including the Press and by help of the Milk Marketing Board. The farmer is able to obtain 4½d. a gallon more for his milk if he is a producer of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

SCHOOL MILK.

"Tuberculin Tested" milk is supplied to the schools at Sawley, Gisburn, Bashall Eaves and Waddington, the supplies to the first two of these schools being actually labelled and bottled as "Tuberculin Tested." No "Tuberculin Tested" milk is supplied to Grindleton, Newton or Dunsop Bridge Schools.

As mentioned in my Report for 1945, a large amount of the "Tuberculin Tested" milk produced in this and other areas is not sold as "Tuberculin Tested" milk, but mixed with ordinary milk and in this way the advantage which might be secured for health is lost.

Although the farmer obtains some financial advantage by his "Tuberculin Tested" milk production it must be very discouraging to feel that much of the effort he has expended gives no corresponding benefit to the consumer.

This wasteful practice has been partly due to shortage of labour, but it is extremely disappointing to find that it continues.

It is particularly desirable that all young children should drink only "Tuberculin Tested" milk. It only costs a penny of a pint extra and considering the amount of "Tuberculin Tested" milk produced it is surprising how few young families make the effort to obtain it. The zoning of milk rounds is in part responsible for this. My experience is that but few families are aware that if their own supplier is unable to supply or obtain for them "Tuberculin Tested" milk they can obtain "Tuberculin Tested" milk (if it is retailed in the vicinity and sufficient is available) by making application to their Food Officer. This may or may not involve the trouble of collecting the milk according to whether or not a "Tuberculin Tested" milk retailer travels in their vicinity.

It is surprising that there is not more protest regarding such waste of farmers' efforts, potential child health and the public purse.

About 3,000 people die from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the country every year, mostly tuberculosis of bone and joints and glands, and also the fatal tubercular meningitis. Most of this is due to tuberculosis of bovine origin. Apart from the deaths, there is the pain and suffering of those who survive, some of whom are left permanently crippled.

It might be thought that such complaints in a rural area would be uncommon, but during my twenty-odd years in general practice

in this district, I have been surprised how frequent is the occurrence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis here. This is reflected in the statistical Report, from which it will be seen that the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in our area is twice as high as it is in England and Wales generally. This is probably due to the fact that a large number of town dwellers are drinking milk in which the tubercle bacillus has been killed by pasteurisation. Breathing country air does not compensate for drinking milk infected with tuberculosis germs.

It seems unfortunate that some arrangement between the Ministry of Food and the Milk Marketing Board is not possible whereby "Tuberculin Tested" milk could be marketed as "Tuberculin Tested" milk and not sold mixed with ordinary milk. And it is also very desirable that arrangements should be made whereby parents of young children in particular would be able to obtain delivery of "Tuberculin Tested" milk regularly on request to the Food Office. That having to resort to the present somewhat cumbersome procedure and that their supplies being to some extent conditioned by a "Tuberculin Tested" milk retailer travelling in their vicinity.

Regarding tuberculosis, one recalls the words spoken some 40 years ago by the late King Edward VII—"If preventable, then why not prevent it?"

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Mention was made in Section A of a mild influenza epidemic occurring in February, and of outbreaks of measles occurring at Grindleton in October and at Slaidburn in November. Bashall Eaves was also affected.

Only one patient needed hospitalisation during the year—a case of erisypelas. The Council continues, on the rare occasions when it is necessary to use the Settle R.D.C. Isolation Hospital at Harden Bridge, Austwick. The Council accepted the new scale of charges:—

Under 14 years of age, £4 4s. 0d. per week.

Over 14 years of age, £5 5s. 0d. per week.

The charge for the ambulance was unchanged.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) reported during the year 1946.

Infectious Diseases	No. of Patients	Sex and age of Patients
Pneumonia (Primary Lobar)	6	Males 70, 75, 77. Females 19, 28, 56.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	Female 10.
Erysipelas	2	Males 44, 86.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	Male 2 weeks.
Measles	33	Males 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 24, 30. Females 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 30.
Whooping Cough	1	Male 5.

The age groups of the thirty-three cases of Measles and one case of Whooping Cough are as follows:—

	Measles	Whooping Cough
Under 1 year	Nil	Nil
1—2	2	Nil
2—3	3	Nil
3—4	4	Nil
4—5	3	Nil
5—10	11	1
10—15	7	Nil
20—30	3	Nil
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 1

One case of infectious disease (erysipelas) was removed to Harden Bridge Infectious Disease Hospital, Austwick.

The number of cases of measles notified in 1945 was six, and in 1946 was 33.

The corresponding figures for whooping cough were two and one.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The number of cases is known to be small. There is no evidence of increase. No publicity campaign was thought necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS.—New cases and mortality during 1946.

Number of Primary Notifications received from the Medical Practitioners on Form A	4
Un-notified cases (obtained from Death Returns) ...	Nil
Total ...	4

The notification of Tuberculosis, therefore, was satisfactorily carried out.

LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	Nil	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 4

Occupation of Patients:

Pulmonary, Male	One Joiner
Female	Two Housewives
Non-Pulmonary, Male	One Child
Female	None

Age and Sex of new cases:

Pulmonary, Male	24 years
Female	26 years & 29 years
Non-Pulmonary, Male	3 years
Female	None

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, and
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action has been necessary.

Deaths from Tuberculosis:

During the year two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred (female patients). There was one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (female patient).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Half-yearly Returns, January to June, 1946, and July to December, 1946.

Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Bowland R.D.

Age and Date of Final Injection.

	Under 5	Age 5—14	Total
January—June	32	... 43	... 75
July—December	44	... 20	... 64
	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 139

It is computed that over 75% of the children under 5 in this district have been protected against diphtheria and that over 85% of the children between 5 and 15 have been protected.

These figures compare very favourably with that of 50% for many of our large towns.

During the year the Ministry of Health stressed the importance of a final "Boosting" dose of prophylactic being given at 5 years, in case of children immunised in infancy steps should be taken to give effect to this recommendation.

The future aim should be to secure the immunisation of as many children as possible early—at 8 to 12 months. This will probably be best secured by using for the most part a Family Practitioner Service.

Particulars of Distribution of Population, Houses and Farms in the Parishes.

(1) Parish	(2) Population		(3) No. of properties		(4) Distribution of Properties and Population														
	(a) 1931	(b) now est.	(a) Houses	(b) Farms	(c) Total	(a) in village			(b) isolated										
						(i) Pop.	(ii) Houses	(iii) Farms	(i) Pop.	(ii) Houses	(iii) Farms								
1. Bashall Eaves ..	209	..	12	..	31	..	43	..	24	..	4	..	1	..	185	..	8	..	30
2. Bolton-by-Bowland	569	..	91	..	67	..	158	..	169	..	42	..	5	..	400	..	49	..	62
									(Bolton and Holden)										
3. Bowland Forest ..	199	..	37	..	14	..	51	..	31	..	6	..	2	..	168	..	31	..	12
(High)									(Dunsop Bridge)										
4. Bowland Forest ..	207	..	6	..	32	..	38		No centred community			207			..	6	..	32	
(Low)																			
5. Easington	504	..	3	..	17	..	20		No centred community			80			..	3	..	17	
	(includes workmen on Stocks Res.																		
6. Gisburn	409	..	96	..	21	..	117	..	161	..	44	..	2	..	248	..	52	..	19
7. Gisburn Forest ..	195	..	5	..	32	..	37		No centred community			195			..	5	..	32	
8. Grindleton	705	..	168	..	44	..	212	..	369	..	102	..	9	..	336	..	66	..	35
9. Horton	88	..	7	..	11	..	18	..	44	..	6	..	3	..	44	..	1	..	8
10. Middop	56	..	5	..	8	..	13		No centred community			56			..	5	..	8	
11. Great Mitton ..	181	..	33	..	4	..	37		No centred community			181			..	33	..	4	
12. Newsholme	53	..	2	..	8	..	10		No centred community			53			..	2	..	8	
13. Newton	233	..	41	..	38	..	79	..	95	..	27	..	4	..	147	..	14	..	34
14. Paythorne	115	..	2	..	19	..	21	..	27	..	1	..	4	..	88	..	1	..	15
15. Rimington	323	..	76	..	34	..	110	..	80	..	21	..	6	..	246	..	55	..	28
16. Sawley	138	..	25	..	13	..	38	..	59	..	13	..	2	..	91	..	12	..	11
17. Slaidburn	448	..	77	..	44	..	121	..	279	..	71	..	3	..	177	..	6	..	41
18. Waddington	646	..	219	..	24	..	243	..	524	..	183	..	4	..	156	..	36	..	20
19. West Bradford ..	323	..	89	..	21	..	110	..	228	..	68	..	4	..	121	..	21	..	17

Estimated Future Population of Parishes and of Domestic and Farm Water Consumption

	Parish	Domestic		Farms		Total	
		Est. Future Pop.	Rate g. p. h.d.	Consump- tion g.p. day	Consumption g.p. day	Consumption g.p. day	
1.	Bashall Eaves	230 ..	15	..	3450 ..	21550 ..	25000
2.	Bolton-by- Bowland	250 ..	25				
		400 ..	15				
		650 ..		..	12250 ..	28750 ..	41000
3.	Bowland Forest .. (High)	220 ..	15	..	3300 ..	6450 ..	9750
4.	Bowland Forest (Low)	230 ..	15	..	3450 ..	22350 ..	25800
5.	Easington	100 ..	15	..	1500 ..	11450 ..	12950
6.	Gisburn	240 ..	25				
		280 ..	15				
		520 ..		..	10200 ..	13250 ..	23450
7.	Gisburn Forest ..	220 ..	15	..	3300 ..	11550 ..	14850
8.	Grindieton	550 ..	25				
		370 ..	15				
		870 ..		..	18050 ..	19300 ..	37350
9.	Horton	70 ..	25				
		60 ..	15				
		130 ..		..	2650 ..	6650 ..	9300
10.	Middop	70 ..	15	..	1050 ..	4750 ..	5800
11.	Great Mitton	200 ..	15	..	3000 ..	9900 ..	12900
12.	Newsholme	70 ..	15	..	1050 ..	5800 ..	6850
13.	Newton	150 ..	25				
		160 ..	15				
		310 ..		..	6150 ..	17800 ..	23950
14.	Paythorne	130 ..	15	..	1950 ..	12800 ..	27650
15.	Rimington	120 ..	25				
		270 ..	15				
		390 ..		..	7050 ..	20600 ..	27650
16.	Sawley	70 ..	25				
		100 ..	15				
		170 ..		..	3250 ..	10350 ..	13600
17.	Slaidburn	400 ..	25				
		200 ..	15				
		600 ..		..	13000 ..	20300 ..	33300
18.	Waddington	750 ..	25				
		170 ..	15				
		920 ..		..	21300 ..	13700 ..	35000
19.	West Bradford ..	340 ..	25				
		140 ..	15				
		480 ..		..	10600 ..	10200 ..	20800
	TOTALS ..	6510 ..		..	126550 ..	267500 ..	394050

NOTE—Where two figures are given in Column 2 the first refers to the village population and the second to the isolated population.





